GENTLEMEN'S NEGLIGENT HATE - Our assortment is large and comple, consisting of every water yet black, white, firsh and gray, wently the notice of gentlemen. Lainy & Co., Hatters, Astor Borse, Ernedway

LT "MEALIO's the Boy for bewitching 'em" is the

THEN YOU'LL BELIEVE IT .- Wear one of the elegant

the public can now be seen as the control of the public and Summer Symptoms at Genin's.—The public and Ornin's fereds and contoners, (the terms are almost synonymous.) are respectfully invited to his lower store, where the Genin sammer styles of Gentlemen's Hava, including Panama, Marsaiho, Ilio, Sentelli, Canton, Leghort, and other Straws, are now displayed, as also as made, Canton, Leghort, and other Straws, are now displayed, as also as made associated and the control of the con

Les materials. GESIN, No. 224 Broadway, opposite Nr. Fails.

Les Controversialists may differ on many points, but I agree that the Housenerpers' Deror, No. 125 Canal st., well necked with every required article needed about the house, is a public necked with every required article needed about the house, is a public necked with every required article needed about the house, is a public support. Children's Carriages, uppellors. Rocking Horses, &c.

J. Kellogo.

convenience, and well descring points appeared J. Kellogo.

Propellors, Rocking Horses, &c.

A refined taste must appreciate the elegant fabrics of Knox & Jaxes, the energetic young hatters of the Prescott of Knox & Jaxes, the energetic young hatters of the Prescott of Knox & Jaxes, the energetic young hatters of the Prescott of the Angle of the Prescott of the Control of the Prescott of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Prescott of the Control of the Prescott of t Up-Town MOVEMENT.-To meet the increasing de-

REALLY GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES.—The articles of-tered by WATKINS, 114 Fulton-st, for Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Chil-lies's west, are all of the best quality, manufactured by himself. WATKINS sells no common trash, his object being to increase his seiness by making it the interest of his customers to purchase at his stablishment. Strangers can find no place where there is a larger as-ertment of goods sold at lower prices.

SUPERIOR UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

(\*) is not so.

\*\*Spring Business-coats, Spring Over-coats, Spring Backs, Spring Frocks, Spring Vests, Spring Pants, in the largest and non-beautiful variety, of goods selected from our cludeset spring incortations.

\*\*D. & J. Devills, No. 33 and 35 John et. cor. Nassen. LACE AND MESLIN CURTAINS AT REDUCED PRICES .-

Sweet May Has come.—Ladies who wish to pron enade this delightful weather can find at Miller Who Wish to pron enade this delightful weather can find at Miller & Co.'s, in Capital, beautiful Gaiter Borts at 12, 18, and 18, per pair; let quality Slippers, Ties and Buskins at 9 and 10; 22 quality, same styles, at 6, and 7; the pair, with Boys', Misses and Children's Boots and Shoa, of all kinds, at low prices. SHOES FOR YOUTHS, MASTERS, MISSES AND CHILDREN. ANTEFAL, in addition to his very elegant stock of Ladies' Geiters, akins. Slippers, &c., pays particular attention to the anaudacture of lates of feet overing for the juvenile members of the commonity, the bis system of low prices is extended into every branch of his mess. CANTEKL is at No. 300 Bowery, between Bond and Great

"THE APPAREL OFT PROCLAIMS THE MAX."—So any Shakapere, and so says H. L. FOSTER, Wholesale and Retail Clothier, 80. 27 Courtlands at, who supplies a well fitting, fashionable style of Clothing, of durable material, at a price that ensures satisfaction. Tey him a visit.

To SHIRT AND COLLAR MANUFACTURERS.—It is now a

Hosiery and Under Garments.—These articles ahould be bought directly from the importers and manufacturers,
No. 104 Bowgay.

Gaods freely abown. No deviation in prices, and money cheerfully
refunded in case of any dissatisfaction.

ESTABLISHED IN 1923.

A RANKIN & Co., Hosiers.

To Stair Carpets at wonderful low prices, 1/6, 2/, 2/6, and 4/, per yard at Biram Andrason's, No. 99 Bowery. Also Editad Tapeatry, Three-Ply, Biussels, and Veivet Stair Carpets, &c., very

MOURTING SILK.—Fifty pieces rich Mourning Silk, 100 pieces extra fine Black Canton Grapos, just received, together with a full supply of every stricle of Diras Goods, suitable for spring and secure week, for sale at the lowest possible prices, by Baktrion, outsity & Warn, New Mourning Store, No. 561 Broadway, between St. Nicholas and Mttopohian Hotels.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—J. H. TOWNSEND & Co., No. 70 directively stock of English and American Tapestry Velvet, Brussels, Three ply and Ingrain Carpets, Ross, Mars, Window Shades, Lace Cartains, &c. Oil Cleths of all widths and qualities, and lots of Dry Goods at right

Tremendous bargains in English and American double superane Carpets at Hiram Americanova, No. 99 Howers, 50,000 years of new and he antiful patterns of Ingrain Carpets at 2,6, 8,1,4,1,5,6, and 8,1, worthy of the attention of purchasers. Broadway, are districted to the Russian of purchasers.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHIREY, No. 379
Broadway, are daily receiving, per packet from Europe, additional supplies of rich and elegant Carpetings, of superior fabric and styles, entirely new and particularly adapted to city trade. For sale full ten per sent, less than other stores selling similar goods.

CANAL-STREET CARPET STORE, No. 70 CANAL-ST .-E. A Perrason & Co. call the attention of their friends to the stock of new end elegant Carpetings introceived from the most celebrated summinatories, comprising tapestry velvet, Brusseis, three-ply and fagrain; also a large assortment of Oil Cloth, Venetians, Mattings, Window Shades, &c. &c.

Ew English Floor Oil Cloths, Eight Yards Wide, the colebrated manufactory of JOHN HARR & SON. Elegal Frace. Gothic and Italian Paintings at Hiram ANDRASIA Bowery, 19,000 yards of Floor Cloths of 1 to 4 yards wide i , 3/6, 4, 5/, and 6/, per yard.

TETTLE'S EMPORIUM.—Who in New York or out of it has not heard of Tuvyle's Emporium, No. 545 Broadway! Do you want a Baby Jumper!—go straight to the Emporium. Do you want a presset for a friend!—or a Grying Baby-Toy Doll!—or Game for the ch.ldren!—visit Tuvyle's Curousty Shop. It is a museum well worth visiting, as any of your lady friends will unbesitatingly tell you. Be sure and take a look at the automaton birds.

Daguerreotypists swarm in New-York, but real Dagorriem Artists are more. Attention is invited to the extensive Gallery of first class Pictures at Gunsey's establishment, No. 319 Broadway. There may be seen the superb group of extra-size Likenesses which took the gold medal of the American Institute and drew such warm and earnest encomiums from the examining Committee.

Crystal Palace Carpets at Hiram Anderson's Eight Specious Sales Rooms, No. 99 Rowery, magnificent new styles of Ambuster, Turkey, Medallion and Mosaic Carpets of one entire piece. Also Mosaic Rugs, Landscapes, Mars and Table Covers, imported for exhibition at the New-York Crystal Palace.

ANNIVERSARY !- HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broaday, most cordially invites the attention of clearymen and others vising New York to the celebrated Æclian Piano Fortes of P. Gilbert
Co., which are peculiarly adapted to the voice and the more beautil element—secred music. Also Smith's superior Molodious for
wreh and parlor use, which for evenness of temperament and correct
tonstion are acknowledged superior to any now manufactured.
A very liberal discount made to the clergy. Music and Sacred Music
poke of all descriptions.

PIANO FORTES-GOOD AND CHEAT!-The subscribers bays some of and T-octave Piano-Fortes, of handsome exterior, very superior tone, and remarkable for durability and keeping in tune, which they will soll at a great bargain for cash. Fully warranted. J. F. Wanner & Co., No. 411 Broadway.

SPLENDID CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES, 1853.—
SMITH & LOUISBERRY, No. 448 Pearl at, are now receiving in store, goer late strivals, a large stock of Volvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and lugrate Carpetings of chaste and clegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advance in prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements.

Marine and Inland Insurance. Company.—Assets on the 13th January, 1833, \$500,000. Profits divided, pre rata, among those who do business with the Company. Office No. 2 Merchante Exchange, sorrer of Wall and William-sta.

B. C. Monnis, Secretary.

17 Shell Combs at ROGERS's Bazar of fancy articles a splendid assortment of new patterns, just imported from Paris. For sale cheap as usual, at the cheap fancy Bazar, No. 449 Broadway

\$13,000 worth of Farms and Building Lots to be istributed among six hundred subscribers on the Slat of May. Each thereil or, for only \$15, will receive a warranted deed for four Builds Lots, 25 by 160 feet, in the beautiful and healthy village of Hose ale, or a Farm of from two to twenty acres. Subscribers are taking a time shares fast, and the sumber will soon all be obtained. New is a time to secure a country residence near the city, where hundreds our citizens are locating, and great improvements have been and are

of our citizens are recently may be seen sold for from 200 to 500 per now being snade. Many of the Lots near these have been sold for from 200 to 500 per sent, advance over the price for which these Lots are new sold, showing that the purchase will be a good investment. Apply to CHARLES WOOD, No. 200 Broadway, cerner of Fultonia, N. T., who will receive remittances and ferward receivat therefor the state of the property, and cheerfully give such other information as may sets of the property, and cheerfully give such other information as may

SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines for simplicity, durabisity and adaptedness for daing with any kinds of thread, all varies itses of sewing in cloth and leather, with the greatest speed and certainty, and in straight, curved, or irregular seams, are unequalsed. The witch is wholly smitte any other rightfully in use. It is formed by two needles supplied with thread from stationary spools, and the threads are securely lied together and fastened at each stich, forming a seam far are securely lied together and fastened at each stich, forming a seam far severely lied together and fastened at each stich, forming a seam far are securely lied together and fastened at each stich, forming a seam far stronger and more beautiful than any other, which will not riv. Our utronger and more beautiful than any other, which will not riv. Our utronger and more beautiful than any other, which will not riv. Our utronger and more beautiful than any other, which will not riv. Our utronger and mine making, using, or vending Machine sewing from spools, infringer appears to the two needles sewing from spools, infringer directly our patents, and will be dealt with accordingly. Price for any eller and seventy boxed for transportation to any distance, accompanied with full directions for using. Pamphlets containing drawings, description and prices of each Machine, with numerous testimentals from particular and prices of each Machine, with numerous testimentals from patents using three, sent to all who desire. Exclusive Rights for Sale of the activity of the second containing drawings, description and prices of each Machine, with numerous testimentals from patents using three, sent to all who desire. Exclusive Rights for Sale of the second containing drawings description and prices of each Machine. Exclusive Rights for Sale of the second containing drawings description and prices of each Machine. Exclusive Rights for Sale of the second containing drawings description and prices of each Machine is furnities.

[Rev York, No. 94 Chambers et.] Bos SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines for simplicity.

OFFICE NEW-YORK CATY DIRECTORY, No. 51 Ann-et., 2d floor, May 10, 1855. canvass for names for insertion in this work

The canvass for names for insertion in this work is now complete, and although the instructions to the gentlemen employed have been to use every exertion and care to obtain the names of all persons resident in the districts assigned to them, which instructions, we have reason to believe, were compulously cheeved, yet it is possible that some may have been overlooked.

If there are any who have not been waited upon by our canvasors, boy will confer a favor by calling at the office, as above, and handing help names, &c., for insertion.

John F. Thow, Publisher.

U. S. Senate at Auction.—The celebrated engraving of the U.S. Senate Chamber, representing Heavy Clay's Farewell Address, and conteining nearly 100 Partraits of distinguished citizens. Fifty impressions of this plate will be sold on Thursday Evenance, May 19, at 8 octock, by Bancs, Flattat & Co. No. 13 Park raw. All the Prints will be closed out at this sale, and those desirous of percessing a copy, weald do well to profit by the opportunity.

OF POWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and publish on Chinton Hall, No. 131 Nessan et., New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1853.

For Persons wanting The Tribune left at their residences or places but have said places leave their address at the publication office, send it to us through the Post-Office. Prion 12] cents a week, paying to the carrier.

notice can be taken of anonymous Communications.
Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his

cannot undertake to return rejected Communica-

To ADVERTISERS.-We are doing our best to put our paper to press at an earlier hour than formerly, so as to serve our City subscribers before 7 o'clock and never lose a Mail. If you can send in your favors before 9 o'clock, P. M., you will greatly oblige us, and pelp us to effect a greatly needed reform. Soud later if you must, but as early as you conveniently can.

The Tribune for California.

We shall issue THIS MORNING The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c.
Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be
had at the Desk This Morning. Price 6 cents.

CO SEE THIRD PAGE.

By the arrival of the Prometheus yesterday, we have a complete detail of the California news, which had been already anticipated in part by our telegraphic dispatches from New-Orleans. The particulars of the explosion of the steamer Jenny Lind will be read with harrowing interest. It appears that about thirty lives were lost at the last accounts, and several more dangerously injured. Our reports from the mining districts show uninterrupted enterprise and success. With the gold received by the Prometheus and that on the way by the Panama route, the whole amount will exceed \$3,000,000.

The steamship Philadelphia reached New-Orleans on Wednesday from Aspinwall, with 150 passongers. The Illinois was to leave for this port about the 6th inst., with 500 passengers and \$3,000,000 in gold. General Villamel, the first Charge from Ecuador, came in the Philadelphia.

SAFETY ON RAILROADS. We trust that railroad directors, as well as all those of our readers who are sometimes obliged to travel on railroads, have given a careful perusal to the statement of the Hudson River Company which appeared in our columns yesterday. From that document may be learned the details of an admirable system for the prevention of disasters. A complete corps of signal-men maintain a perpetual watch at all necessary points from one end of the road to the other. At every bridge, every crossing, every cutting, and every place where there is not a clear view of the track or where it is liab'e to be obstructed, these sentinels have their stations, and the signal of danger is passed along almost with the speed of the telegraph. In this way any sudden peril on the rails is immediately announced at a sufficient distance to insure the safety of an approaching train. At each draw-bridge two tenders are constantly posted. No draw is allowed to be opened when a train is due, until twenty minutes have passed after the time for it to arrive; and then the signal must be shown at least a mile from the bridge, and a torpedo laid on the rails to explode under the advancing engine, to warn its driver, if he should fail to see the signal. Every switch has its tender, who is required to be stationed on his post at the passage of each train, and to see that all is in order both before and after. If any obstruction arises, it is promptly signalized at least a mile off. After the passage of a train it is the duty of the signal men immediately to examine the entire track and see that it is safe. In case of any trifling disarrangement, such as the loss of a spike or the want of a few shovel-fulls of gravel, they have the utensils to repair the deficiency. By this means, and by great care in running within the appointed time, a very high degree of speed is gained with safety. It is true the expenditure is very heavy, but it must be profitable in the long run. People will presently lear better to travel on roads so guarded than on those which expose them to be dashed to pieces against an opposing train, or flung amid ruins and death into a river. Had there been any such system of signals at Norwalk,-had there been men with flags, and torpedoes along the track, a mile from the fatal bridge, how many deaths and how much suffering would have been avoided! Had there been such look-outs on the curve beyond Bergen on Monday evening, the collision there and the consequent loss of life would not have taken n'ace. Let us hear no more of the caution and regard for the lives of passengers exhibited by Companies which do not adept these simple and effective precautions because it would diminish something of their profits-a piece of economy whose earnings are more than consumed by the occasional loss of a locomotive or two with the damages to be paid for life lost, limbs broken, and baggage destroyed. Every Board of Directors which shall countenance the old system of negligence and trusting to half-way preventives of disaster, will deserve public condemnation and exposure. For our part, we are inexpressibly shocked at these repeated scenes of railroad slaughter, and at the easy indifference with which a considerable number of those who have never been thrown down a precipice themselves, or called to mourn over the mangled bodies of well-loved friends, excuse and forget the "accident" till a new catastrophe comes to stir up their emotions for a moment. .Common sense and humanity command that such occurrences should be prevented, not merely shuddered at as they pass and straightway forgotten. There must be reform in the management of our

## FREE TRADE AND SLAVERY.

railroads

We are anxious always to do justice to the cleverness. enthusiasm and influence of FREDERICK DOUGLASS, and are happy to note the ability he has just displayed in a speech made before the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and laid before the public at length in our columns yesterday. It was an eloquent and powerful effort, worthy of so efficient an advocate of giving human rights to the black race in this country. But we notice that in the current of this discourse, Mr. Douglass speaks of the "relaxation of tariffs" as a movement in favor of emancipation. If by this he means to include the destruction of the protective duties of the country, such as existed from 1842 to 1846, and the approximation to what is called free trade, irrespective of British autecedents and actualities of the spirit of commercial monopoly which has caused England to blast every country she has dealt with-Mr. Douglass becomes at a single bound the practical enemy of the black race, and the working foe of the slave. British free trade is the most potent friend of slavery the world ever saw. It is a simple affair. Its history shows the exhaustion of every country on which she has imposed it. Turkey under the three per cent import treaty she made with England, one hundred and seventy years ago, has found her exports annihilated. Portugal, under the Methuen Treaty of 1704, with England, has relapsed almost into barbarism. Ireland, under the free trade laws of the Georges, which destroyed her manufactures, has fallen below the technical standard of infamous beggary, and her journals predict that soon not over two millions of her former population and has caused a univer will be left. India, under the free trade system of es of her inhabitants.

England, and its correlative exhaustion by taxation is be very "bell" (we adopt a favorite word of Mr. Douglass) of elavery and wretchedness. And this country, were it not for her free trade party, would be on the high road to universal freedom, whereas the tendencies are now very strongly the other way, in spite of moral literature and enthusiastic vaticinations. Whatever restricts the industry of a nation and confines it to a few absorbing branches of production renders it weak and dependent on others, and renders the condition of its laboring classes more debased and hopeless. Such is the effect of the British "relaxation" policy. It has strengthened slavery and put off emancipation immensely. The political world is governed by laws as irrefragable

as those of the physical. To have freedom we must have the cooperation and diversity of many branches of industry and the establishment of the manufacturer beside the farmer. Now the relaxation of the tariff of 1842, and the substitution of that of 1846, obscured the dawning prospects of the blacks, and the pall of the Fugitive Slave law was soon drawn over them. It prevents to a very considerable extent, the intrinsic power of industrial cooperation which this country possesses, but which she is deprived of by the determination of the British nation to continue "the workshop of the world," making this people as far as she can, the agricultural lout, serf, villain, of her speculating monopolists. Up to the time that a protective tariff enables the South to have her own manufacturing establishments side by side with the cotton-growing field, thus creating the necessity for improving the minds of the blacks as their wages or values are enhanced—up to the time that the colossal waste of distant carriage by ships, steamers, commission-merchants, and the profits of the multiform classes that prey upon the agriculturist and laborer are abolished, the abolition of slavery is difficult, if not absolutely impossible. We may as well make up our minds to that. Upon the protection of this country's industry depends the attainment of freedem. All history abroad and at home proves it. The true friends of the slave were those who voted against the tariff of 1846. The vast majority of the representatives of the free States were against it, and those for it were from the slave States. Mr. Calboun and the slave drivers generally, then, as now, approved and supported the policy which Mr. Douglass regards with favor. The free trade party of this country is the great slavery party. The thinking men of the South well understand that slavery can only be maintained in an agricultural country, and such, as exclusively as possible, they are determined the United States shall be.

## WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

MAINE enacted the model Prohibitory Liquor Law a little more than two years ago, A new Legislature was chosen last September, and the Liquor interest did its utmost to secure a majority for the Repeal of the detested statute. It neminated a separate candidate for Governor, and everywhere voted for candidates of this or that party in perfect recklessness of everything but Rum. It compassed the defeat of Gov. Hubbard (who had signed the model Law) by electing a Whig in his stead. Yet this Legislature perfected and enacted, by a strong majority, amendments making the Law of Prohibition more stringent and effective, and Gov. Crosby officially approved the amending act. Prohibition-stern and thorough-is a fixed fact in the

RHODE ISLAND passed a similar law a little more than one year ago, and directly thereupon elected a new Legislature. Judge Curtis quashed the law as unconstitutional in some of its provisions, and Rum flowed once more a desolating flood over the State. But the Legislature chosen after the Law of Prohibition passed framed and enacted a new Law, avoiding the Judge's objections, and this law, being submitted to the People, was ratified on a beavy vote by nearly One Thousand majority. And the new Legislature has met and adjourned with out touching this law.

VERMONT passed a still more searching and strin gent Prohibitory Act last Fall, submitting it to the People for ratification or rejection. They approved it by over One Thousand majority, and it is now in full force, having very nearly eradicated the detested

Massachuserts passed her Maine Law a little more than a year ago-its friends wishing it submitted to the People, but Gov. Boutwell's veto prevented. But Boston is the focus of an extensive and profitable manufacture of Liquors, and the wealth engaged therein has great influence throughout the State. Every nerve was strained by it to choose a "Liberal" Legislature last November. Politics went for nothing with the devotees of Rum : Democrats voted for Whigs and Whigs for Democrats, wherever a "Liberal" could thus be elected. All in vain, however. Rum gave the Whigs the Legislature, but the Whigs would not give Rum a repeal of the Maine Law. A proposition that Liquor Licenses be authorized in localities favorable to the Traffic bas just been voted down in the House by a deeisive majority-141 to 111-and it is morally certain that the Law will be sustained and improved.

MICHIGAN passed a Maine Law at its late session, providing for its submission to the People. The Detroit Free Press, the leading 'Democratic' organ, is fighting the law with desperate resolution, but admits that the case is hopeless-the People will give it their sanction. Legislators of NEW-YORK and CONNECTICUT! can you discern the signs of the times ! Can you doubt that a majority of your constituents are in favor of Liquor Prohibition! You cannot! You do not! Then heed their prayers by enacting for your respective States the

THE LATE JUDGE BURNET OF CINCINNATI. The death of this venerable and distinguished citizen of Ohio is announced by our telegraphic dispatches from Cincinnati to have taken place on Tuesday the 10th inst., at the advanced age of eighty three. He was one of the oldest residents in Cincinnati, having removed to that place from New-Jersey in the year 1796. Judge Burnet as a native of Newark, where he was born on the 22d of February, 1770. He received his collegiate education at Princeton, and having completed his professional studies, was admitted to the bar of New-Jersey. But moved by a spirit of enterprise and honorable ambition, he turned his attention to the youthful West, and commenced the practice of his profession in Cincinnati.

For more than twenty years he was an active and minent member of the bar in that City, and secured reputation which was equally brilliant and extensive 1796 he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council by the elder Adams, under the Territorial Government, and continued to discharge the duties of the office until the beginning of 1803, when the State Government of Ohio was established. In 1812 he became a member of the Legislature, and during President Madison's war took an active part in sustaining the measures of the Federal Government. He was appointed to a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court in 1821, but resigning commission seven years afterward was elected to the U.S. Senate, in place of Gen. Harrison, who had resigned. In the same year he was chosen a commissioner on the part of the State of Kentucky, in a controversy then pending with Virginia. Possessing great influence with his fellow citizens, he was elected to various offices of distinction and responsibility, and for many years was President of the Colonization Society, President of the Trustees of the Ohio Medical College, and of the Trustees of Cincinnati College. He was also the first President of the Astronomical Society of Cincinnati. Judge Burnet was the author of a work on the "Early Settlement of the North Western Territory" which is highly creditable to his literary talent, and contains a co pious detail of interesting facts in regard to the history of Ohlo. His death has removed from his adopted city one who was identified with her interests and progress and has caused a universal lamentation among all class-

TANMANY SOCIETY OR COLUMBIAS ORDER - Installation Council of Sachems .- The several members of the Counf Sachems recently chosen were installed at a meeting of the Council last evening at Tammany Hall, except ex Mayer Mickle, who was not present by the Most Worthy Grand, Col. Daniel E. Delavan, of VIIIth Ward. The Council then organized by the reelection of George S. Messerve (VIIth Ward) Father of the Council, and Thomas K. Downing (XIth Ward) Scribe. After several ball-tings, Hen. Isaac V. Fowler (XVth Ward, and Post master of the City.) was chosen Grand Sachem. Ex-Grand Sachem Purely (of Xth Ward) offered a resolution compilmentary to the late Grand Suchem Delavan, which was adopted, whereupon John Cochrane, Esq. (XVIIth Ward) U. S. Sarveyor, responded, (Col. D. having gone home.) highly eulogizing their late presiding officer. A cold col-lation was then given to the brethren by the new Grand Sachem, and for once in the history of Tammany, peace reigned in the Old Wigwam, and the wars of the tribes

NATIONAL ACADEMY .- At the annual meeting of the National Academy, (Wednesday evening.) the following Academicians were reelected as the Council for the ensuing year: A. B. Durand, President; T. S. Cummings, Vice President: T. Addison Richards, Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Stearns, Recording Secretary; F. W. Edmonds, Treasurer, and Chas. L. Elliott and Geo. A. Baker.

Mr. J. H. Cafferty, Associate, was made an Academician The following Artists were elected Associates: Geo. In ness, T. D. Jones, Geo. Fuller, E. D. E. Greene, J. Vollmer. ing, J. Cranch, and Gee, M. Hall.

An Anti-Liquor Traffic Convention was held at Raleigh, Shelby Co., Tenn., on the 2d inst., at which a series of strong resolutions were passed in favor of the passage of a stringent law to put down the sale of intoxi drinks as a beverage, subject to ratification by a vote of the people. In this way it is hoped that the question may kept clear of party politics.

The store and dwelling of Mrs. Barron, at Tousen. town, Baltimore County, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, and two children of Mrs. Nathan Ware were

The Boston merchants are holding public meetings in favor of the Hoosac Tunnel project. Many of the levil. ing men on 'Change take prominent parts in them.

The Revenue Cutter "Sea Drift." Lieut. Randolph from New-York, arrived at Key West on the 26th ult.

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Couthern Telegraph Office, cor. of Hanover and Bear west Buchanan's Appointment-How it Takes at Home. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, May 12, 1853. Another long Cabinet Session, to day, which adjourned at 2 P. M. to meet again to night. Pennsylvanians are angry because the appointment of Buchanan to England is charged on the account, at the State Department, against their State. This cuts off a number of Patriots, willing, and anxious to serve the country abroad. When Buchanau's appointment was made, it was announced with a grand flourish of trumpets as " National." Woodbury has certainly been offered the Boston Post-

Office-seeking Intelligence.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 12, 1852. Removed-J. S. Carter, Clerk in the Land Office.

Pension Agents appointed—Isaac Caldwell, Louisville; Daniel Raleigh, Evansville; John Grayson, Pittsburgh. The President has ordered the Commissions of Green Pension Agent, and McLean, Surveyor of the Port at Cin cinnati, to be sent to them.

The Foreign appointments are to be farnished to-mor-ALNOMACK.

WASHINGTON; Thursday, May 12, 1853. The Cabinet held a protracted sesssion to-day upon the

Diplomatic appointments.

Henry A. Wise will probably be Minister to Chili, and Gov. Hubbard, of Maine, is likely to go to Honolulu.

The statement that B. F. Angel was appointed Consul at Lahaina, (specially telegraphed some weeks since) was premature. He has not yet been appointed, nor is he likely to

be.
Carr is up for Consul, not Minister to Constantinople.
Charles Hughes, the new Member of Congress from
Washington County, New York, is here, taking care of the Post-Offices in his District.

The Gardiner Trial.

The Gardiner Trial.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 12, 1233.

In the Gardiner case to day, Dr. Davis was recalled, and corroborsted the testimony of Bowes and Partride, that a date on one of the Mexican documents offered, written in Spanish, a figure 1 with a small cypher at the right of it, above the line of writing, and two dots under the cypher, should be translated 10th. Mr. Meiere, an experienced professor of Spanish, called by the defense, testified that he had translated hundreds of Mexican documents, and these characters were the customary abreviation for the word primero, and should be translated 1st.

Col. Abbot was recalled, and identified the original of one of the letters referred to yesterday, and it was read to the Jury dated at Laguinillas, Sunday, Nov. 28, 1852. It gives a glowing account of his visit to that region; states that he went to Laguinillas in company with Capt. Slocan for the purpose of inquiring into the existence and locality of Gardiner's mines, and examined the records of the district in which the mines were situated, to see if the title could be found; that they had been entirely successful, and had not only visited Dr. Gardiner's three mines, but had beled ithat it

could be found; that they had been entirely successful, and had not only visited Dr. Gardiner's three mines, but had obtained an authenticated copy of the deed; that it was among the few public records which were saved in a damaged state at the time the place was invaded; that the Mexican authorities had thrown all sorts of obstructions in Gardiner's way, behaving that if his claim should be disallowed the money would revert to themselves; ascribed the charges against Gardiner to political motives, &c.

John Charles Gardiner recalled, testified that the body of the petition to Manuel Verustegui heretofore offered, also the letters signed J. C. Gardiner, of the 9th, 10th and 13th November, 1831, were not in his handwriting but in that of Jose Vincent Verastegui nephew and clerk of the Prefect.

Jose Vincent Verastegui, nephew and clerk of the Prefect. The defense offered to produce other letters from Jose Vin-cent Verastegui in proof of the handwriting. Objected to and ruled out. Mr. Bradley stated that he had closed the ridence on the part of the defendant and offered to submit he case to the Jury without argument. Mr. May consul-red it his duty to review and argue, and declined the offer, at was willing to limit each address to the Jury to three or ar hours.

ir nours. Mr. Carlisle was very sorry their offer was not accepted. was perfectly willing to rest the case on the facts oved but, if they must argue, he would not agree to a

initation as to time.

Mr. Bradley said he would not consent to limit himself. Three or even six hours would afford no sort of opportunity o give that review of the evidence which he should deem seential if he must go into it. He should ask of the Court astructions upon points of law, and would submit several ropositions in the morning.

The Court made a note that the evidence was declared to eirrevocably closed on both sides, whereupon the Court discussed.

## Arrival of the Philadelphia at New-Orleans-Nearly

St.,000,000 on route for New-York.

St.,000,000 on route for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May II, 1832.

The steamship Philadelphia from Aspinwall, has arrived here with the California Mails and 150 passengers.

She reports the Illinois to sail for New York about the 6th inst., with 500 passengers and nearly Three Millions in

gold dust.

Among the passengers by the Philadelphia, is Gen. Villamel, the first Charge d'Affaires from the Republic of Ecouder to the United States. He is visiting his native city, (New Orleans,) after an absence of 45 years.

Connecticut Legislature-Railroad and Steamboat Disasters-The Norwalk Catastrophe.

HARTFORD, Thunday, May, 12, 1252.

In the Senate this morning, a bill making the private property of stockholders liable for the debts of Banks, was rejected, on the ground of its being an export facto law.

A bill making steamboats liable in the sum of \$5,000 for A null making steamboars hable in the sum of \$0,000 for deaths caused by explosions, &c., was also rejected, on the ground that allowance should be made for explosions or casioned by causes beyond the control of the stockholders.

The Legislature have adjourned until Tuesday afternoon of peat week, and in the meantime the Committee on the disaster at Norwalk will pursue their investigations, and probably be ready to report soon after coming together seain.

Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 12, 1533.

The Maryland House of Delegates passed a bill authorizing the City of Baltimore to guarantee the Bonds of the Connellsville and Pittsburgh Railroad.

The Joint Committee of the Legislature have fixed the 31st inst. for the final adjournment.

No mail beyond Wilmington, N. C., to-night.

Gevernment Appointments.

Dr. Geo. B. Loring, late of the Chelsea Marine Hospital, said to have been appointed Postmaster at Salem. Jeremiah C. Stickney, has been appointed Postmaster of vnn. Mr. Russell, of Marblehead, has been appointed Keeper of Baker's Island Lights, and new Keepers have been placed in all the Lighthouses around Cape Ann. John P Foster has been appointed Postmaster of North Andover and Edward S. Merrill Postmaster of Andover—both Cool

The Massachusetts Liquor Law.
BOSTON, Thursday, May 12, 1833.
The minority report before the House to repeal the Liquor Law, was rejected to day 163 to 149.

Canadian Legislature.
QUEBEC, Thunday, May 12, 1853.
The bill to reform Seignorial Tenure passed to a third reading in the lower House last night.

From Australia. Letters received in this city from Quebec state that the accounts brought there by the British ship Try, from Port Philip to the 3d of February, are to the effect that there was a greet scarcity of all kinds of building materials, and such was the influx of emigrants, that 400 or 500 tents had been put up at Melbourne to affect them shelter.

New-Orleans and Texas Telegraph-Coal Transpor.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 12, 1253.

New Orleans papers of Friday last are received.

The full amount of Stock for the construction of the New Orleans, Red River and Texas Telegraph line, has been subscribed.

The total coal transportation over the Chesapeake and Ohio Canals and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for the last week, has been 10,290 tans.

Pire at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Toursday, May 12, 1853. A destructive fire occured in the lumber yard of Messrs. Fairchild and Co., last night, destroying 900,090 feet. The

Canal Break Repaired.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, May 12, 1853.

The Canal break at Butternut Creek has been repaired and the beats again commenced running during last night.

Sailor Drowned. PHILADELPHIA, Thersday, May 12, 1833. John Rodgers, of Belfast, Me., seamen on board the Bark Levant, was drowned to-day.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

OPERATIONS, &C The members of this Society met pursuant to notice in the Lecture Room at the Tabernacle yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, for the transaction of business and the discussion of various and important topics connected with the cause. In the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, Hon. M. Jackson was, on motion, called to the Chair, protenties.

Hon. M. JACKESS was, on motion, cannot be the Case, potempore.

The minutes of the last year's business meeting were read by the Rec rding Secretary, Dr. McCung Smith, and approved by the meeting.

ARTHUR TAPPAN, Esq., the President, entering the room at this stage of the proceedings, took his seat, and appointed Samuel Leeds, Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, and Rev. M. Cheney, as a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Lewis Tappan, Esq., stated that the only death which had occurred among the officers during the year was that Lewis Tappan, Esq., stated that the only death which had occurred among the officers during the year was that of Dr. Carove, of Heidelberg. He also stated that a sum of money had been received from the Sandwich Islands, collected among a congregation of converted Islanders, in aid of the subscription for the Prize Essay on the Sinfulness of Slavery, which had been announced.

Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON made some eulogistic remarks on Dr. Carové, whom he had known in Heidelberg, and had met at the Peace Conventions in London, Paris and Brussels, and moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

sels, and moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

That this meeting has learned with deep regret the death of Doctor Carors, of Heidelberg, and hereby record their profound esteem and respect for his high-drawn and catholic sympathies; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his relatives.

It was also resolved:
That the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Abbott, for his gratuitous services as Organist has night at the Anniversary.

Mr. Lewis Tappas mentioned a letter which he had received from Rev Mr. Forman, of Nantucket, containing some account of the difficulties which he had experienced among his congregation in inculcating the principles of Anti Slavery. This called forth a brief discussion, after which

which Dr. J. McCune Smith offered the following resolution: That we recommend to the Free Colored People of the Free States that they shall peaceably, and by means of the Law, seek their personal rights in Schoole Academies, Colleges, Pablic Couveyances, Coronate Institutions, and other public advantages, in the States in which they dwell; and that the Friends of Freedom be requested to aid than by funde and Counsel to accomplish their purposes.

The resolution was supported by Drs. Smith and Pennington, and was adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Nominating Committee then reported, recommend-

The Nominating Committee then reported, recommend-ing the reelection of the following officers for the easuing

resident - Arthur Tappan.

Freedomin Theory and Provided to American Corresponding Secretary—Lewis Tappan.

Corresponding Secretary—Lewis Tappan.

Recording Secretary—James McCune Smith, M. D.

Treasurer—William E. Whiting.

Executive Committee—Arthur Tappan. S. S. Jocelyn, William Jay,

Lewis Tappan, William E. Whiting, Joshua Leavitt, S. E. Cornish,

James Warber, Alexander Macdonaid, Annold Barlum Gorge Whip
ple, Thomas Ritter, J. W. C. Pennington, E. D. Culver, D. C. Lanning,

Hrury Belden, and A. N. Freenman.

Corresponding Members—Joseph Sturge, George William Alexan
der, Samuel Buwiy, John Scoble, and Thomas Harvey, Earts, Rev.

James Carlisle, D.D., and Rev. J. Howard Hinton, of England; Pro
fessor Acardyke, Curesht, Holland; M. Isambert, Paris; M. D'In
stant, Haytt; W. W. Anderson, Esq., Jamaica; Rev. Joun Galloway,

New Binsewick; J. H. Collins, Esq., Illimois, Hon. S. C. Serena,

Indiana; William Goodell, New-York; Rev. G. W. Perkins, Cunnecti
cut; John G. Whittier, Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. Willis, of Toranto,

Canada; and Thomas Jones, Esq., of Barbadoes.

The report was adopted, and the abovenamed persons

Canada; and Thomas Jones, Eeq., of Barbadocs.

The report was adopted, and the abovenamed persons were reelected officers of the Society for the enauing year.

Mr. Lewis Tarras then read the outline of certain efforts proposed to be made during the current year, the principal points of which were:

1. Monthly reports of the Society to be made.

2. Anti-Slavery tracts to be published.

3. Colporteurs to be engaged to disaminate them, and make the people acquainted with the principles of the Society.

make the people acquainted with the principle.

Society.

4. Forty Thousand Dollars to be raised for the above purposes, of which \$13,500 had been already pledged.

It was moved,

That the Outline of efforts [above alluded to] be assented to obtain piedges and money to the full amount named in said Outline.

Rev. S. S. JOCELYS, M. GOODELL, Mr. SMITH, Mr. GRAHAM, JOSHUA LEAVITT, THOMAS RITTER, M. D., and Rev. M. CHUST, severally addressed the meeting in support of

M. CHENET, severally addressed the meeting in support of the means proposed for effecting their objects. Mr. Schmidt, of Washington, stated that it was proposed to establish a German Anti-Slavery paper in Washington. This appropriement was received with applai

This announcement was received with applianse.

Mr. Lazar, a German, stated that several Auti-Slavery
works had aiready been translated into German. He spoke,
among others, of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom," which he
contended was truly a religious book.

Rev. Mr. Bacox, Mrs. Stowe's Private Secretary, said: Of the many warm and thankful letters which Mrs. Stowe had received, most of them were from Germany. He un-derstood that there were twenty nine different translations

m that language.

Rev. Mr. Miner, of Syracuse, described a plan of colportage, proposed to be carried out, and already commenced by the friends of the cause in Syracuse.

Mr. Lewis Tarras observed that the system formed part is Tarras observed that the system formed part

Rev. Mr. Garas, of Pennsylvania, described some of his labors in that State, and the prejudices that were excited against him among the German population on account of his making Arti-Slavery a part of his religious teaching. Mr. Scheller replied that the German population of that State had never yet taken up the subject in its religious as-pect; and he entertained great hopes that the publication of the proposed paper which he had mentioned would alter

of the proposed paper which to that state of things.

Mr. C. B. Ray repretted that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had been used at the anniversary of the N. Y. Colonization Society, and he hoped something would be done to counteract the Colonization influence of that book.

The resolution on the Outline was then put and carried.

Mr. Lewis Tapeas read a note received from Mrs. Harrist Beecher Stowe, explaining that she thought that Liberia, now a fixed fact, and entirely separate from the Colonization Society, ought not to be disregarded by the colored people; but concluding with an assurance that she was "not a Colonizationist."

Mr. Gronce Downiso spoke of the evil influence of the st chapter of "Uncle Tom" in the matter of Colonization. Mr. Bacox, (as Mrs. Stowe's Socretary.) gave an expla-ation of that lady's views on the subject of Liberia. She ad intended in "The Key" to have published a Chapter on , and to explain away the impression unexpectedly made by the book itself: but the size of "The Key" had so init, and to explain away the impression merspectedly industry by the book itself; but the size of "The Key" had so increased as the proceeded, that she had not space to do so. She had it in contemplation to publish such matter separately. He need scarcely tell them that Mrs. Stowe had the nicest regard for the feelings of the colored people themselves. She had no sympathy with the Colomization Society, but with the whole colored race, whether in Canada, the West Indies or in Liberia. But she looked to Liberia as one of the means of elevating them; so that while she could point to a Frederick Douglass in this country, she might point also to a President Roberts in Liberia. Tasy had held their places and maintained their standing when placed in a position to do so before their vaunted superiors and knowing now their feelings against it, and that there was a demand at home for men of talent to be found amongst them, she would not advise all to go to Liberia. Mrs. Stowe had told him that if she were to write "Liberia. She thought, however, that they would there—in Freedom—establish as good name and fame which would be important in its reaction, in abolishing distinctions of caste; and she looked to the Colony as one of the great agents by which the colored race were to be elevated and dignified, in the eyes of the lofty and contemptions Saxon.

Rey, Mr Campall, was not aware that Mrs. Stowe had intended to rabilish a change of the properties.

Rev. Mr Campbell was not aware that Mrs. Stowe had and he did not know that he was sorry it had not been done. He was opposed to the Colonization Society with all his heart, and with all his soul; but he did not think the all his heart, and with an ins sour; but he are not cannot chapter would do so much damage as some of his brethem feared. The book had done them great service; it was still doing good for them; and would circulate it in every family if he could. By the time the readers got to that chapter, they would be so full of Anti-Sisvery that they chapter, they would be so rail of And Stavery that they would never think of sending the colored man to Africa; so he would let it go as it was. It was a very natural resource for the novelist, in looking out for a place of rest and safety, to set the black man down in Africa, out of the

atmosphere of Siavery.

Mr. Downiso made a remark in which he compared the Colony to a little place in Rhode Island, where they elected a "Governor" of their own. What object of ambition or gain in any way would there be in Liberia for him! The colored man would be worse of, and America would not acknowledge his independence even there.

erated.

Mr. CAMPRELL wished again to repeat that he was totally opposed to the Colonization scheme.

The adjournment was here moved and carried, and after a prayer offered by Rev. Mr. CHESEY, the meeting sep-

American Temperance Union Seventeenth Aust. The seventeenth anniversary of the American Temperance Union was held in Metropolitan Hall last evening the

exercises commencing at 71 o'clock. The hall was entirely filled by the audience. A large number of clergymon and officers of Temperance Associations occupied the platform Chancellor Walworth presided, assisted by a number of Vice-Presidents. A band of music was in attendance. The exercises were commenced by prayer by Rev. Dr., Peck, of Portland, Me.

Chapteller Wallworth presided, assisted by a namber of Vice-Presidents. A hand of music was in attendance. The exercises were commenced by prayer by Rev. Dr. Peck, of Portland, Me.

An abstract of the annual report was read by Dr. Mark, the Corresponding Secretary. It alluded to the two read desidersta of the human mind—Liberty and Protected to the human chains of debasing appetite, love of strictment, power of habit, fear of man; but yet the whole society is unbiected to dangerous temptations, grievou taxations, horrid casualties, broils, murders, conflagations, abit wrecks, railroad disasters, and the rain of sons and fathers from the sale and use of intoxicating drinks. Per protection, the strong arm of civil government has been invoked, and in five States, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhoda Island, Verment and Michigan, and the Territory of Manesota. Legislatures have given the Maine Law, and thur far with the happiest results. To a great extent in the States, Gregogries are closed, temptation is removed from the weak, inchristes have become sober, pauperism and crime and public disturbance have diminished, the Sabhatis rescued from wonted dessecration, and the people rejoon in the deliverance. No repeal nor reverse of feeling and sentiment has yet taken place; constitutional difficulties have been settled, and the law, where weak, has been strengthened. In Minnesota it was overthrown by a judicial decision, and for a season lies dead. In other States the same probetion and relief is strennously sought and boldly demanded as the one alone of any efficacy. By aid of the press, the pulpit, the public lecturer—by local and State Conventiona by able statistical and legal documents, and the small surpage tract, the work is in good progress; and it is confidently believed that, under a sense of its necessity, jutice, humanity, and political economy, an entire prohibition of the traffic, as a beverage, and not regulation by ilecense, with where the work of the whole Union. To this great object, the labors of the Committe

Rev. E. W. Jackson offered the following res Resolved. That while it becomes us as a nation to humble ourselves before Almighty God for our prevalent intemperance, we will lift up the voice of thenksgiving and praise for the great temperance reductively myth which we have been biessed; especially for that last and distinguishing feeture, in which civil government, the right hand of God, is stretched forth for the protection of the people from the most design its traffic by which earth is cursed; and, believing in its necessity constitutionality, and ability in the hands of the people to effect in great object, we do add the volse of prayer that the Mains Lew, new overshadowing five States, may soon become the law of the whole Hop. NEAL Dow, of Portland, Me., supported this res

Country.

Hop. Neal. Dow, of Portland, Me., supported this resolution by a very able speech, which was listened to with attention, and loudly applauded. We can give but a sketch of his remarks. He said that the same difficulty in the way of establishing a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors exists in this State as existed in Maine. That difficulty is the existence of political parties. The leaders of parties saw that the establishment of this law would lead to the disruption of the parties which they had in their leading strings, and they declared that such a result would be a great calamity. But we succeeded in establishing the law, and the result is that in that State the old parties are almost entirely broken up, and found upon the new basis of the popular will that the rum traffic shall not be tolerated in that State. The old political leaders find it difficult to marshal their frees as formerly. The breaking up the parties reminded him of an incicent. Some persons say an object lay upon the sidewalk one night, which they found upon inspection was a man—and that he was intoxicated. As they moved him they found that he had fractured his leg. They heard the bones grate as they moved him. They took him to a house near by, and the physicians and surgeons sent for came with all their instruments for the purpose of performing a capital operation in the way of an autistion. They proceeded to lay hare the fractured limb for the purpose of the operation, when, behold—if was a wooden leg! So it is with the breaking up of the old parties. There is not so much damage done as some of them would make us believe. In Maine, parties are down, except with reference to the keeping down of the liquor traffic. The Leaders used to say, "Leave this matter to us and we will decide to suit ourselves". The People say that they don't care whether Judge A. or Squirs B. goes to Congress or not; but they want the man te go who

reference to the keeping down of the liquor traffic. The Leaders used to say, "Leave this matter to us and we will decide it for you," but now the l'eople say, "Leave the matter to us and we will decide to suit ourselves". The People say that they don't care whether Judge A. or Squirs B. goes to Congress or not; but they want the man te go who will effect the most public good. The suppression of the grog shops is the great political question of the day, and will so continue to be until that is accomplished. The argument orged against the accomplishment of this desirable object is, that it would be an infringement of the argument orged against the accomplishment of this desirable object is, that it would be an infringement of the argument of the argument of the argument of the same and the ship of the same and the ship of the same and the ship of the same and the same and the ship of the same and the sa diminishing! It is not. Look into your Police Court, a I have done, some of these mornings. There are wretche objects there, under this law, being sent to Blackwell lained. You have always had law enough. If you would only erase the word "drunkard" from your statute book and put "rum seller" in its places, you would accomplist the work. If those who make drunkard's were to got Blackwell's Island for the offense of seiting, as well a those who go for drinking, you would apply remedy. It was objected by good men in Alaist that this law would not operate. But now they acknow edge that it works well. It is rumored abroad that there is more liquor sold in Maine than formerly. But that not so. Those stories are not told by the liquor sellers as liquor-drinkers of Maine, but have been put in circulation by men in Boston and other places, who are hostito the Maine Law. They supplied choice importance by the wholesale imade on their own presises.) While they pretend to the Temperance pet that the trade has not been diminished, the tell different stories to the people of their own kinds was passed there were hundreds of dried ing places in Portland—and they have disappeared. To wholesale traffic came immediately to an end, and the stories latific came immediately to an end, and the stories are immediatel